



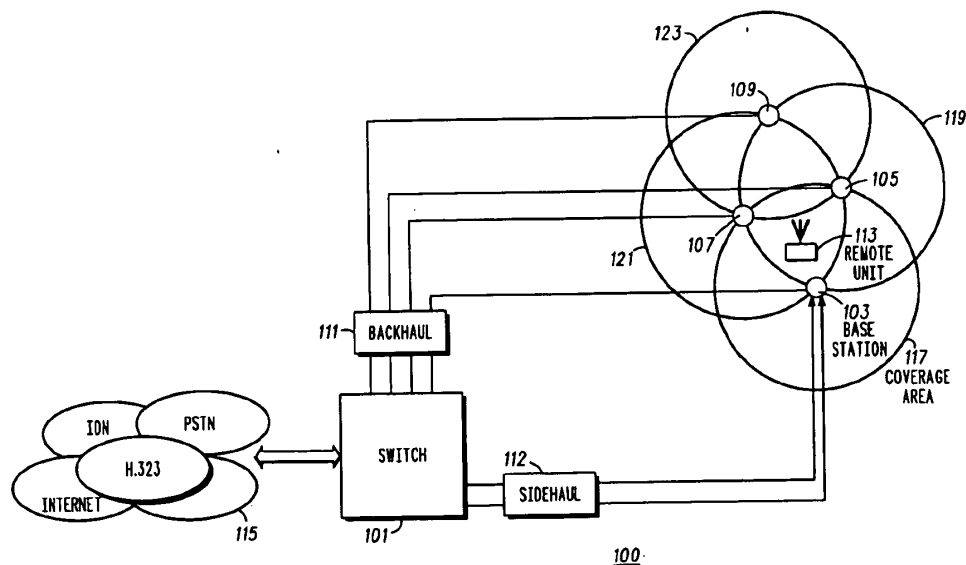
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**United States Patent** [19]

Neumiller et al.

[11] **Patent Number:** **6,072,790**[45] **Date of Patent:** **Jun. 6, 2000**[54] **METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR  
PERFORMING DISTRIBUTION IN A  
COMMUNICATION SYSTEM**[75] **Inventors:** Phillip D. Neumiller, Cary; Peter Lei,  
Arlington Heights; Randall R. Stewart,  
Crystal Lake, all of Ill.[73] **Assignee:** Motorola, Inc., Schaumburg, Ill.[21] **Appl. No.:** 09/311,450[22] **Filed:** May 13, 1999[51] **Int. Cl.<sup>7</sup>** ..... H04Q 7/24[52] **U.S. Cl.** ..... 370/338; 370/401; 370/332;  
455/422[58] **Field of Search** ..... 370/328, 338,  
370/349, 401, 335, 428, 332, 331; 455/422,  
445, 458, 560[56] **References Cited****U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS**5,408,514 4/1995 Sakamoto et al. .... 455/436  
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5,854,785 12/1998 Willey ..... 370/332  
5,901,142 5/1999 Averbuch et al. .... 370/329  
5,940,371 8/1999 Mitts et al. .... 370/236*Primary Examiner*—Chau Nguyen  
*Assistant Examiner*—Suibel M. H. Schuppner  
*Attorney, Agent, or Firm*—Kenneth A. Haas[57] **ABSTRACT**

A switch (101) performs distribution functions by distributing packets to base stations that were most recently heard from. More particularly, as a gateway (115) provides frames to the switch (101), the switch (101) distributes the frames to all base stations in communication with a remote unit (113). In order to determine the plurality of base stations requiring the frames, an identification of base stations (on a per-call basis) currently backhauling data to the switch (101) for the call is maintained. The switch (101) then distributes frames received from the gateway (115) to those base stations currently providing uplink frames to the switch (101) for the particular call.

**8 Claims, 6 Drawing Sheets**

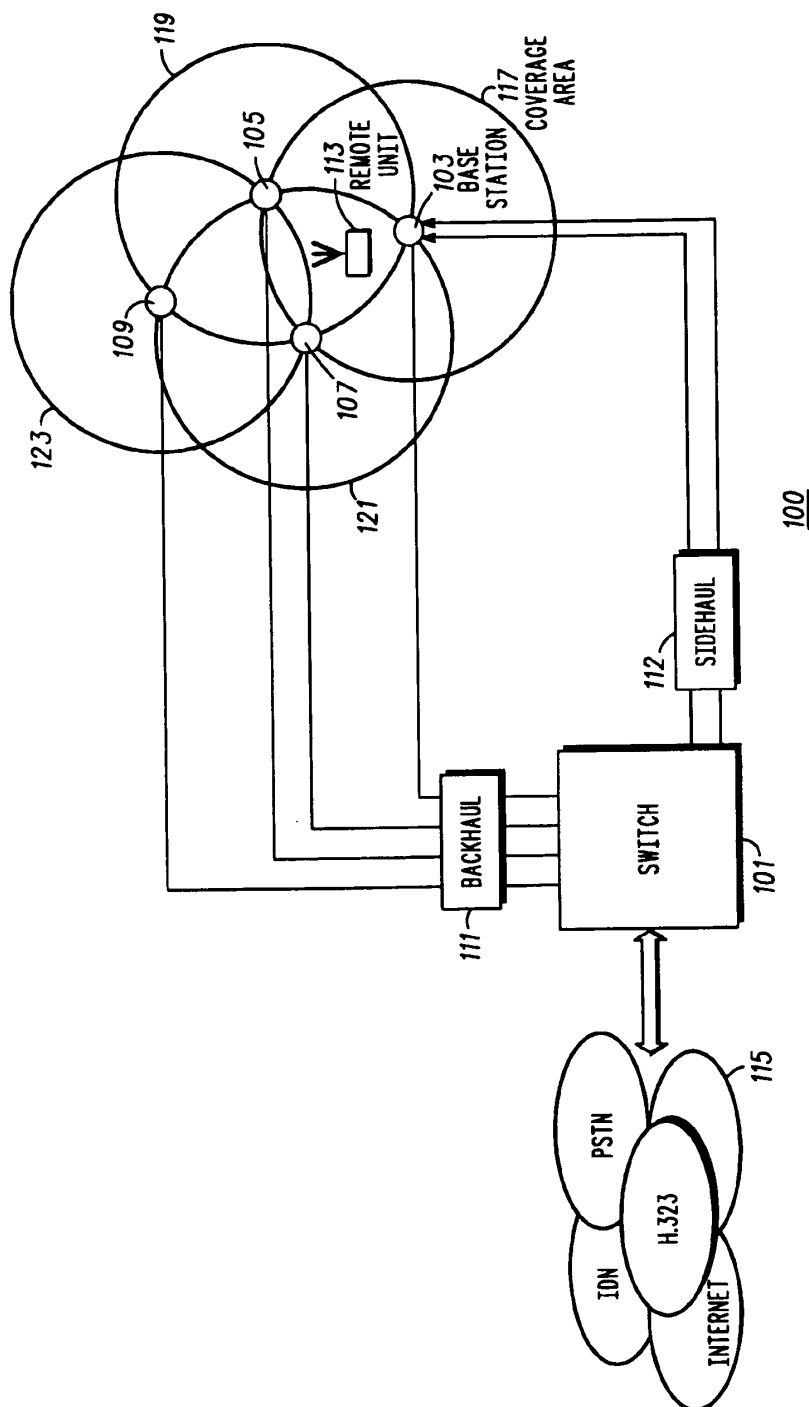


FIG. 1

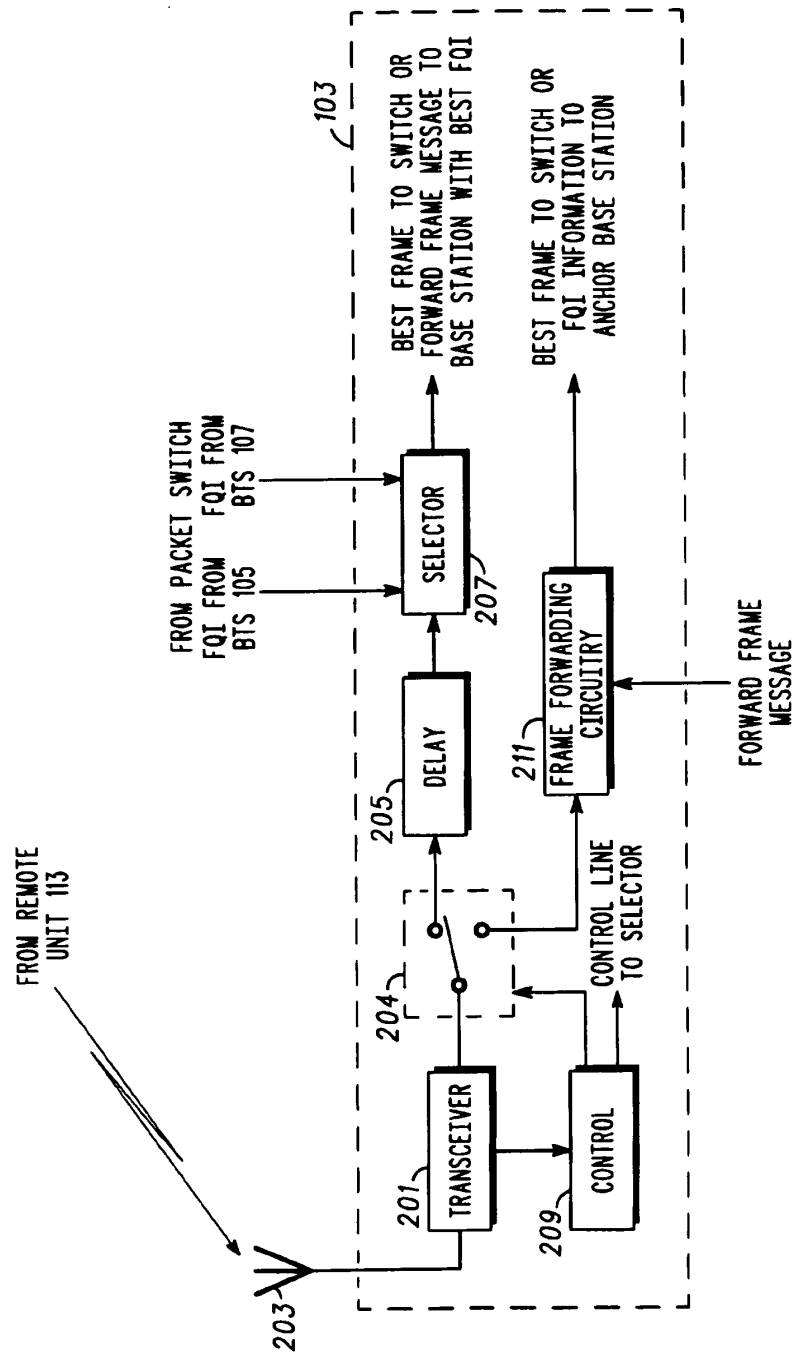
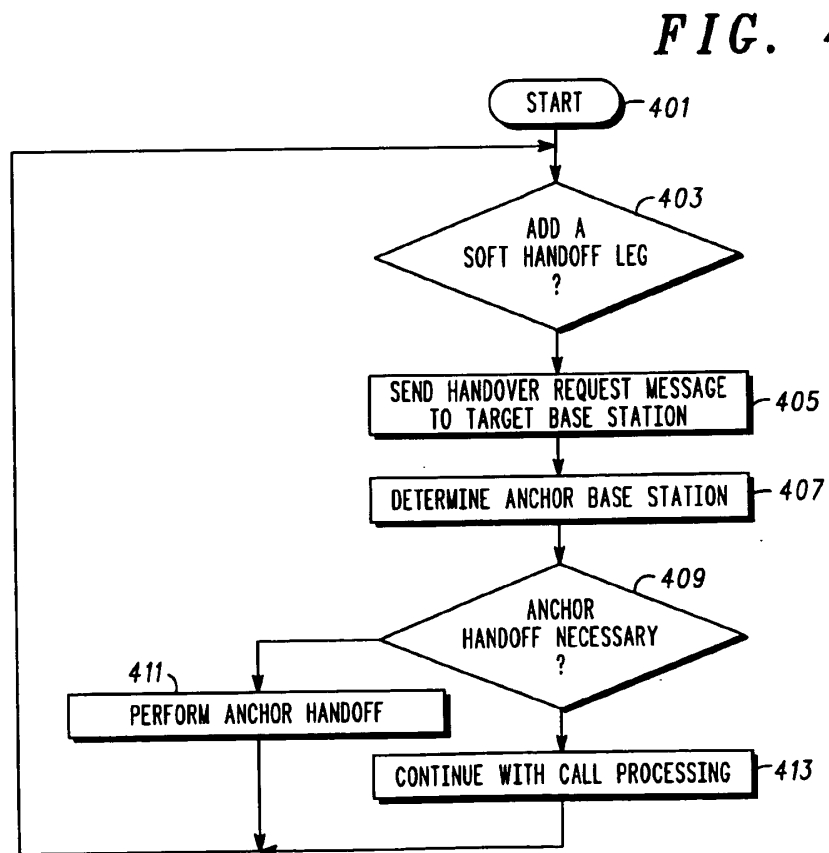
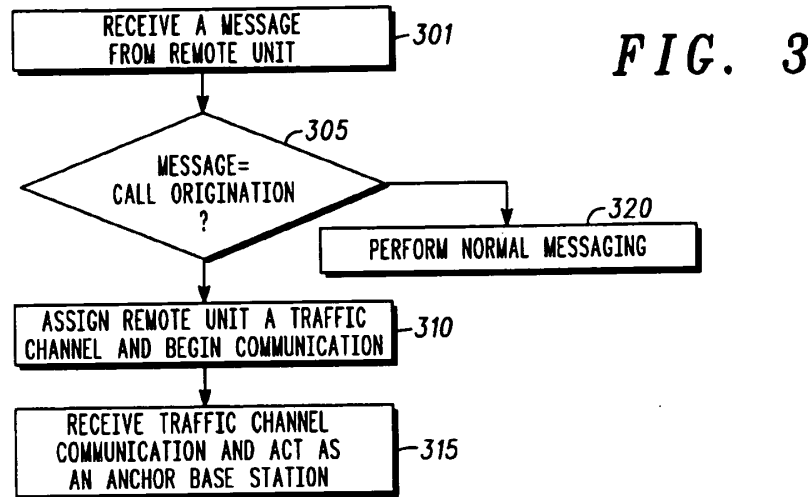
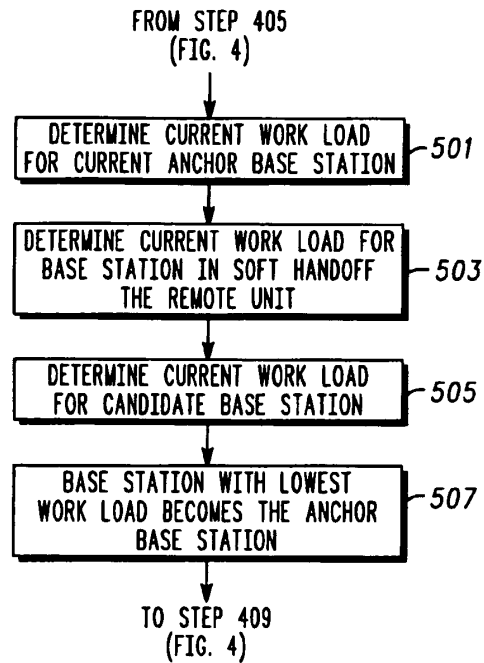
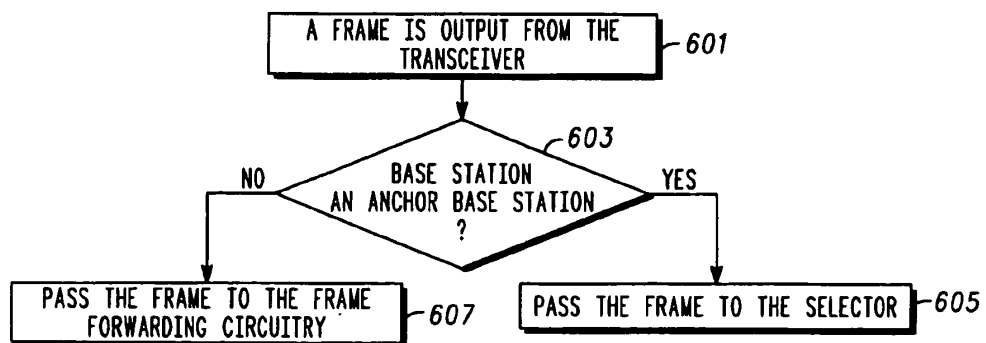
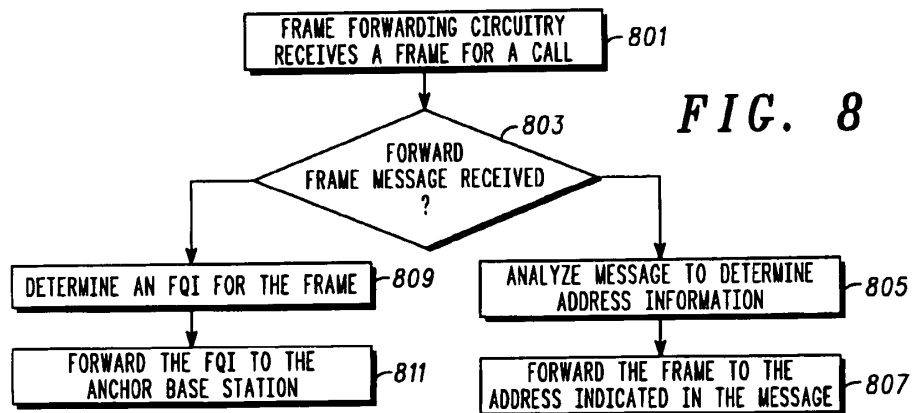
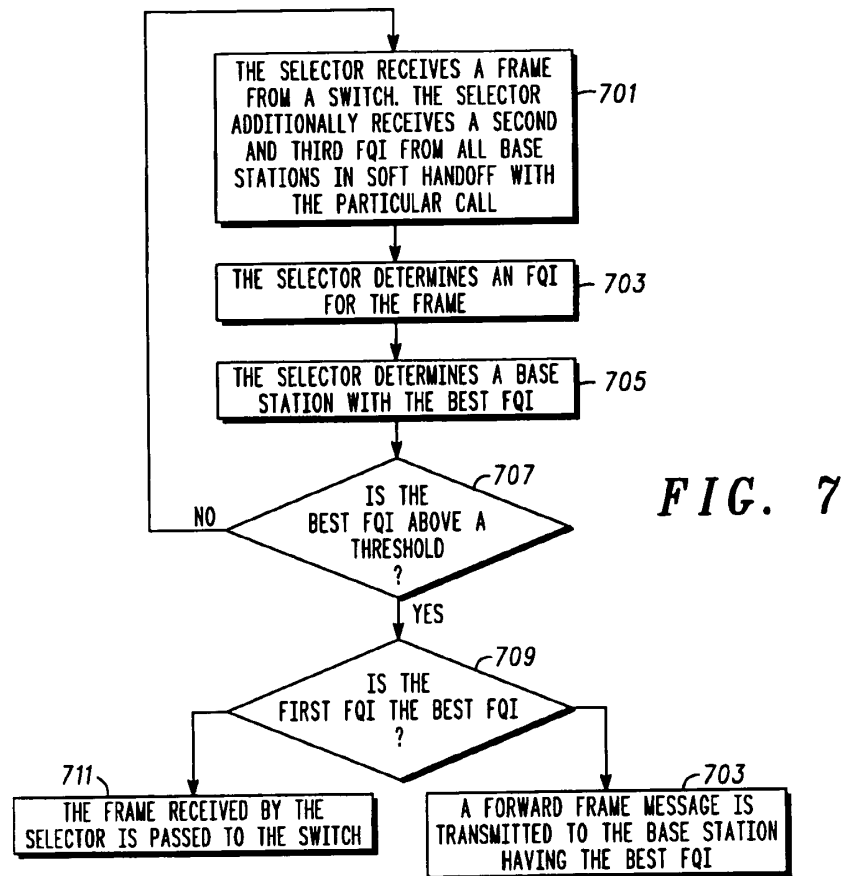


FIG. 2



**FIG. 5****FIG. 6**



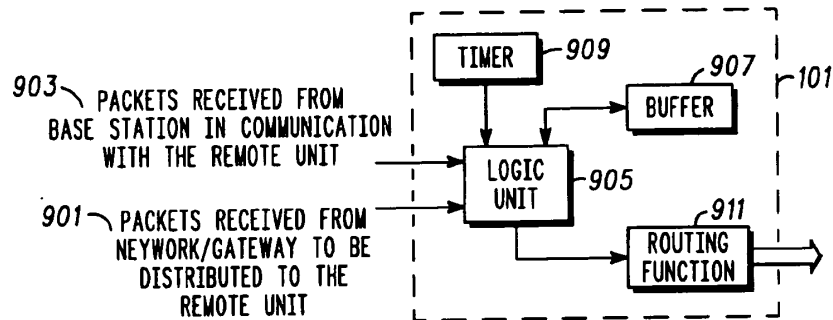


FIG. 9

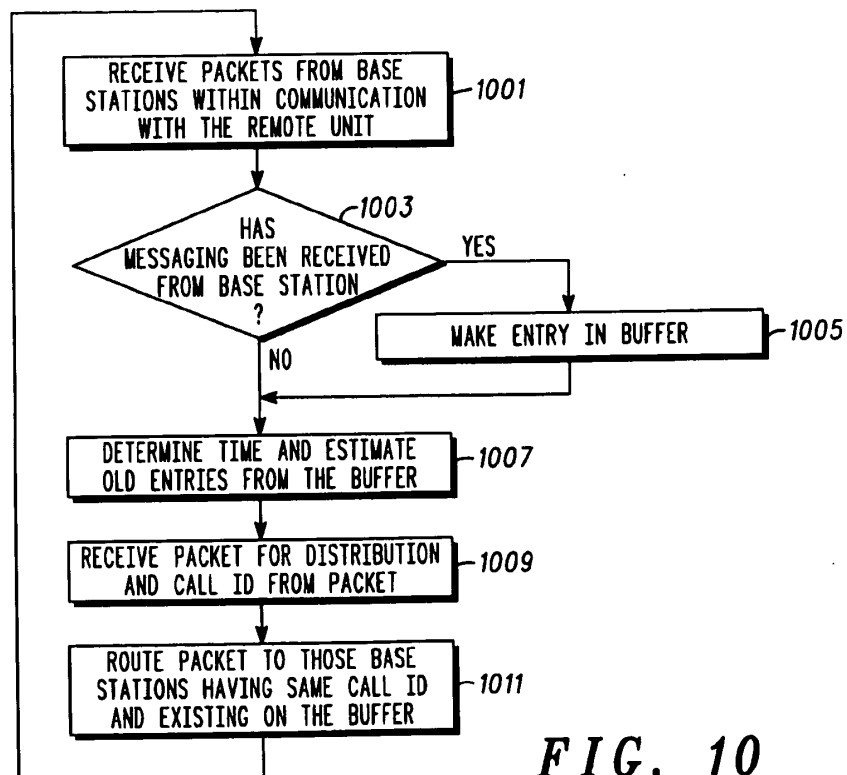


FIG. 10

# METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR PERFORMING DISTRIBUTION IN A COMMUNICATION SYSTEM

## FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates generally to wireless communication systems and in particular, to performing distribution within such wireless communication systems.

## BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Selection and distribution within wireless communication systems is known in the art. One such communication system employing selection and distribution is a Code Division Multiple Access (CDMA) communication system as described in Cellular System Remote Unit-Base Station Compatibility Standard of the Electronic Industry Association/Telecommunications Industry Association Interim Standard 95A (IS-95A/B), which is incorporated by reference herein. (EIA/TIA can be contacted at 2001 Pennsylvania Ave. NW Washington D.C. 20006). As described in IS-95A/B, as a remote unit moves to the edge of a cell, it may commence communication with an adjacent base station, while the current base station continues to handle the call. The call is then handled simultaneously by both base stations. During such a scenario, the remote unit is said to be in soft handoff. Soft handoff provides diversity of forward traffic channels and reverse channel paths on the boundaries between base stations. Each base station involved in a particular soft handoff, demodulates the traffic channel frames and provides the frames to a selector function. The selector function then selects the best frame from each of the active call legs and that frame is forwarded on to the rest of the communication network. Likewise, the communication network provides frames to a distribution function that are to be transmitted to the remote unit. The distribution function distributes these frames to all base stations involved in soft handoff with the remote unit.

In current CDMA communication systems, to support soft handoff, all selection/distribution functions take place in software/hardware entities (e.g., Mobile Switching Centers (MSCs), Centralized Base Station Controllers (CBSCs), . . . , etc.) apart from base stations within the communication system. Base stations within prior-art communication systems are simply hard-wired to a single selection unit that does not vary with time. While such a configuration is adequate for existing CDMA communication systems, this configuration is inadequate for next generation CDMA communication systems, since all next generation CDMA systems virtually eliminate the need for MSCs and CBSCs. Therefore, a need exists for a method and apparatus for performing distribution within a communication system that is capable of accommodating next generation CDMA communication systems.

## BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a block diagram of a communication system in accordance with the preferred embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 2 is a block diagram of a base station of FIG. 1 in accordance with the preferred embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 3 is a flow chart illustrating operation of the base station of FIG. 1 in accordance with the preferred embodiment of the present invention during a call origination.

FIG. 4 is a flow chart illustrating operation of the base station of FIG. 1 during soft handoff in accordance with the preferred embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 5 is a flow chart showing the selection of a call anchoring base station in accordance with the preferred embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 6 is a flow chart showing operation of the switch of FIG. 2 in accordance with the preferred embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 7 is a flow chart showing the operation of the selector of FIG. 2 in accordance with the preferred embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 8 is a flow chart showing operation of the frame-forwarding circuitry of FIG. 2 in accordance with the preferred embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 9 is a block diagram of the switch of FIG. 1 in accordance with the preferred embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 10 is a block diagram showing operation of the switch of FIG. 1 in accordance with the preferred embodiment of the present invention.

## DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

To address the need for distribution within a communication system, a method and apparatus for performing distribution within a communication system is provided herein. A switch performs distribution functions by distributing packets to base stations that were most recently heard from. More particularly, as a gateway provides frames to the switch, the switch distributes the frames to all base stations in communication with a remote unit. In order to determine the plurality of base stations requiring the frames, an identification of base stations (on a per-call basis) currently backhauling data to the switch for the call is maintained. The switch then distributes frames received from the gateway to those base stations currently providing uplink frames to the switch for the particular call.

The present invention encompasses a method for performing selection within a communication system. The method comprises the steps of identifying a plurality of base stations currently providing uplink data for a call to a switch, and receiving downlink data to be distributed to the plurality of identified base stations. The downlink data is distributed to the plurality of identified base stations based on the step of identifying.

The present invention additionally encompasses a method for performing distribution within a communication system. The method comprises the steps of receiving, from a base station, a first packet that is to be routed to a selection function, determining a call identification and a base station identification from the first packet, and determining a current time. The call identification, a base station identification, and the current time is stored in a buffer. A second packet is received that is to be distributed to a plurality of base stations involved in a call. The buffer is then analyzed to determine base stations existing on the buffer identified with the call, and the second packet is distributed to the base stations existing on the buffer identified with the call.

The present invention additionally encompasses an apparatus for performing distribution in a communication system. The apparatus comprises a logic unit having a first packet received from a base station as an input and outputting information based on the first packet received, a buffer having the output information as an input, and a routing function having a second packet as an input and an output comprising the second packet. In the preferred embodiment of the present invention the second packet is output to a plurality of base stations determined based on a content of the buffer.



Turning now to the drawings, wherein like numerals designate like components, FIG. 1 is a block diagram of communication system 100 in accordance with the preferred embodiment of the present invention. In the preferred embodiment of the present invention, communication system 100 utilizes a CDMA system protocol as described in IS-95A/B, but in alternate embodiments communication system 100 may utilize other analog or digital cellular communication system protocols that require a macro-diversity frame selection and distribution to take place.

Communication system 100 comprises base stations 103-109, each having respective coverage area 117-123, remote unit 113, backhaul 111, switch 101, sidehaul 112, and gateway 115. In the preferred embodiment of the present invention base stations 103-109 are preferably Motorola, Inc. base stations that are configured with processors, memories, instruction sets, and the like, to function in any suitable manner to perform the function set forth herein. Additionally, in the preferred embodiment of the present invention, switch 101 comprises a packet switch (router) such as a Cisco Model MGX-8800 or other network access equipment. Backhaul 111 and sidehaul 112 comprise T1 span lines that terminate at switch 101 and each base station 103-109, but in alternate embodiments of the present invention, backhaul 111 and sidehaul 112 may comprise other backhaul and sidehaul means such as Optical Connection 3 (OC3), fiber optic cable, . . . etc. Finally, gateway 115 may connect communication system 100 to any service network, such as, but not limited to, a Public Switched Telephone Network (PSTN), an Integrated Switched Digital Network (ISDN), an International Telecommunication's Union (ITU) H.323 network, a Wide Area Network (WAN), a Local Area Network (LAN), a digital subscriber line (DSL) or an internet network.

As shown, remote unit 113 currently exists in coverage areas 117-121, and is in three way soft handoff with base stations 103-107. In the preferred embodiment of the present invention, a single call anchoring base station from base stations 103-107 is chosen to perform selection, and call processing functions for the particular call (i.e., act as a call anchoring base station for the particular call) based on a statistic, which in the preferred embodiment of the present invention is a work-load metric. The determination of the call anchoring base station is made based on the base station with a lowest mean work load (in this example base station 103). During communication with remote unit 113, frames received by base stations 103-107 are assigned a frame-quality indicator (FQI) by the base station. In the preferred embodiment of the present invention FQI is preferably quality bits from the forward error correction (FEC) function that is used on the radio channel. The FEC function may or may not involve an additional automatic repeat request (ARQ) on the link. Thresholds are configurable via operations and maintenance processes or dynamically adjusted via optimization algorithms. In alternate embodiments of the present invention, other FQIs may be utilized instead (e.g., Reed Solomon, BCH codes, Turbo codes, . . . , etc.)

For non-anchoring base stations 105-107 FQI information for all frames received is continuously backhauled to switch 101 via backhaul 111. In particular, base stations 105-107 continuously backhaul a FQI\_SIDEHAUL message containing base station identification, mean base station work load, call identification, and FQI. Switch 101 then sidehauls the FQI information to the call anchoring base station (in this case, base station 103), where a determination of a base station with the best FQI for each frame takes place.

Once the anchoring base station determines a base station with the best FQI for a particular frame, the anchoring base station sends a FORWARD\_FRAME message to the base station with the best FQI, or, if the anchoring base station is the base station with the best FQI, nothing is sent to the other base stations. The FORWARD\_FRAME message comprises a frame number and a destination address. Once the FORWARD\_FRAME message is received by a base station, the base station immediately forwards the frame (identified by the frame number) to switch 101. In the preferred embodiment of the present invention the identified frame is transmitted in packet form with an address field comprising the destination address. Switch 101 then routes the selected frame to gateway 115, and ultimately to the destination address.

In the preferred embodiment of the present invention all frames transmitted to switch 101 is done so via a packet protocol such as an Internet Protocol (IP). However, other packet protocols may be utilized instead of IP (e.g., Frame Relay or Asynchronous Transfer Mode (ATM)). A variety of voice/data compression formats may also be used over IP networks. Synchronization of the IP packets and pathway setup between base stations is achieved using real time streaming protocol (RTSP) as described in Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) Request for Comment 2326. CDMA soft hand over adds are handled as "an addition of a media server (in our case a base station) to a conference" in RTSP parlance. Quality of Service (QoS) are maintained by using Resource Reservation Protocol (RSVP) an IETF draft standard. In the preferred embodiment of the present invention User Datagram Protocol (UDP) port numbers are used to identify individual data/voice channels. A large variety of backhaul multiplexing methods work with this method as one skilled in the art can easily recognize.

The above-described method for selection results in nothing being sidehauled except FQI bits for  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the time for a call in 3-way soft handoff assuming an equal distribution of poor quality frames. For  $\frac{2}{3}$  of the time FORWARD\_FRAME messages are being sidehauled. Assuming a 22-byte full-rate voice frame with an 8-byte header, the sidehaul requirements are approximately 1.41 times the channel capacity for a cell with all dedicated remotely located selector functions.

FIG. 2 is a block diagram of a base station 103 of FIG. 1 in accordance with the preferred embodiment of the present invention. Base station 103 comprises antenna 201, transceiver 203, switch 204, delay circuitry 205, selector circuitry 207, controller 209, and frame-forwarding circuitry 211. In the preferred embodiment of the present invention selection circuitry 207 comprises software/hardware that performs CDMA frame selection as described above. In other words, selector 207 determines a base station having a best FQI for a particular frame and instructs that base station to forward the frame to switch 101 by sending the FQI\_SIDEHAUL message. During operation of base station 103, control circuitry 209 determines if base station 103 will be performing selector functions or not. As discussed above, the determination of the call anchoring base station is made based on the base station with a lowest mean work load, which is also exchanged in the METRIC\_SIDEHAUL message in addition to the FQI\_SIDEHAUL. The METRIC\_SIDEHAUL bidding process may be performed independently of the FQI bidding process.

During time periods when base station 103 is performing selection, frames received by transceiver 203 are output to switch 204. Controller 209 instructs switch 204 to pass frames received from transceiver 203 to delay circuitry 205

and to selector 207. In the preferred embodiment of the present invention, delay circuitry 205 serves to delay frames for an amount of time so that frames from all base stations in soft handoff with remote unit 113 enter selector 207 simultaneously. Selector 207 determines an FQI for the received frame and receives FQI information for the frame from base stations in soft handoff with remote unit 113 via the FQI\_SIDEHAUL message. Selector 207 then selects the base station with the best FQI from all base stations involved in soft handoff with remote unit 113. If the anchor base station (i.e., base station 103) is the base station with the best FQI for the frame, then the anchor base station passes the frame to switch 101 (via IP packet). However, if the anchoring base station does not have the best FQI for the frame, then a FORWARD\_FRAME message is passed to the base station having the best FQI for the frame.

During time periods when base station 103 is not performing selection functions for a particular call (i.e., does not have the lowest mean work load of all base stations in soft handoff with remote unit 113), controller 209 instructs switch 204 to pass all frames received from transceiver 203 to frame-forwarding circuitry 211, bypassing selector 207. Frame-forwarding circuitry 211 determines FQI information for frames entering circuitry 211 and continuously sidehauls the FQI information to an anchor base station. When a FORWARD\_FRAME message is received by circuitry 211, circuitry 211 forwards the frame identified in the message to gateway 115, and ultimately to a destination address identified in the message.

It should be noted that in the preferred embodiment of the present invention the decision of whether a base station is going to act as an anchor base station for a particular call is made on a call-by-call basis. Therefore, for each remote unit in communication with a base station, a determination is made as to which base station in soft handoff with the remote unit has the lowest work-load, and that base station performs selection functions. For example, a particular base station may be acting as an anchor base station for a first remote unit, yet may be acting as a non-anchor base station for a second remote unit. During such a situation, the particular base station will be receiving communication from both remote units, each in soft handoff with a particular group of base stations. While acting as the call anchor, the base station has the lowest mean work load for all base stations in soft handoff with the first remote unit, yet will not have the lowest mean work load for base stations in soft handoff with the second remote unit.

FIG. 3 is a flow chart illustrating operation of the base station of FIG. 1 during a call origination in accordance with the preferred embodiment of the present invention. In other words, FIG. 3 is a flow chart showing the operation of base station 103 during those time periods when remote unit 113 first accesses communication system 100. At step 301, base station 103 receives a message from remote unit 113, and at step 305, base station 103 determines if the message is a call origination message. If, at step 305, base station 103 determines that remote unit 113 has sent a call origination message, then the logic flow continues to step 310 where base station 103 assigns remote unit 113 a traffic channel and begins communication with remote unit 113 via the traffic channel. At step 315, base station 103 receives transmissions from remote unit 113 and acts as the default anchor for the call, routing all frames to switch 101. Thus, in the preferred embodiment of the present invention during all call originations, the base station receiving the call origination will automatically default to performing anchor functionality until soft handoff legs are added to the call. Returning to

step 305, if base station 103 determines that the message sent from remote unit 113 is not a call origination message, then the logic flow continues to step 320, where normal messaging takes place (e.g., pages, page responses, registrations, . . . , etc.) between remote unit 113 and base station 103. The logic flow then returns to step 301.

FIG. 4 is a flow chart illustrating operation of base station 103 in accordance with the preferred embodiment of the present invention during soft handoff. The logic flow begins at step 401 where remote unit 113 has successfully originated a call, and is communicating with base station 103. As described above with reference to FIG. 3, base station 103 is performing anchor functionality until soft handoff legs are added to the call. At step 403, controller 209 determines if a soft handoff leg should be added to the call. This is accomplished by control circuitry 209 receiving a signal strength measurement (IS-95A/B Pilot Strength Measurement Message (PSMM) of a neighboring base station and determines if the PSMM is greater than a threshold (IS-95A/B T\_ADD). If at step 403, it is determined that a soft handoff leg should be added to the current call, then the logic flow continues to step 405 where a handover request message is routed to the target base station (e.g., base station 105). In the preferred embodiment of the present invention the handover request message is routed from control circuitry 209 through switch 101, and finally to target base station 105.

At step 407 a determination is made as to which base station (i.e., base station 103 or base station 105) should serve as the call anchoring base station. As discussed above, the call anchoring base station is chosen based on the current work load for each base station, and the base station having the lowest mean work load is chosen to perform anchor functionality. Next, at step 409, controller 209 determines if an anchor handover is necessary. In other words, controller 209 determines if base station 105 should be performing anchor functionality for the particular call (i.e., selection and call processing/control). If at step 409 it is determined that an anchor handover is necessary, then the logic flow continues to step 411 where an anchor handoff is performed, and base station 105 begins performing anchor functionality for the particular call and the logic flow returns to step 403. However, if at step 409, it is determined that an anchor handoff is not necessary, then at step 413 base station 103 continues performing anchor functionality (i.e., selection and call processing/control) and the logic flow returns to step 403.

FIG. 5 is a flow chart showing the selection of a call anchoring base station in accordance with the preferred embodiment of the present invention (step 407 of FIG. 4). The logic flow begins at step 501 where controller 209 determines the current work load for the current call anchoring base station (i.e., base station 103). In the preferred embodiment of the present invention the current work load is defined as being the current backhaul utilization for the call anchoring base station, however other work-load functions may be utilized as well. Next, at step 503, a current work load for base stations in soft handoff is determined. In the preferred embodiment of the present invention this is accomplished by the call anchoring base station receiving periodic updates of the work load for all base stations within the active set along with sidehailed frame information (i.e., within the FQI\_SIDEHAUL message). Thus, those base stations that are not acting as a call anchoring base station for the particular call, will periodically deliver a work load metric to the call anchoring base station along with the FQI sent to the call anchoring base station.

In alternate embodiments of the present invention, other forms of determining the current work load for base stations within the active set are envisioned. For example, all base stations currently in soft handover with remote unit 113 (i.e., all base stations within the IS-95A/B active set) can be sent a request to provide the current call anchoring base station with a current work load metric. This may take place by transmitting a control message to all base stations within the IS-95A/B active set via switch 101 in accordance with standard switching techniques.

Continuing, at step 505 a current work load is determined for the candidate base station (i.e., base station for which soft handover is requested). Finally, at step 507 a base station having the lowest work load is determined. For example, if the current call anchoring base station is utilizing 80% of its backhaul capacity, and an anchor candidate base station is utilizing 50% of its backhaul capacity, then the anchor candidate base station has a lower work load than the current call anchoring base station. The logic flow continues to step 409 (FIG. 4).

FIG. 6 is a flow chart showing operation of the switch of FIG. 2 in accordance with the preferred embodiment of the present invention. The logic flow begins at step 601 where a frame is output from transceiver 203 to switch 204. Next, at step 603 controller 209 determines if the base station is operating as an anchor base station. If at step 603 it is determined that the base station is an anchor base station, then the logic flow continues to step 605 where switch 204 passes the frame to selector 207, otherwise the logic flow continues to step 607 where switch 204 passes the frame to frame forwarding circuitry 211.

FIG. 7 is a flow chart showing the operation of selector 207 in accordance with the preferred embodiment of the present invention. The logic flow begins at step 701 where selector 207 receives a frame (received from transceiver 203) from a particular call from switch 204. Additionally, at step 701, selector 207 receives second and third FQI from all base stations in soft handoff with the particular call via the FQI\_SIDEHAUL message. As discussed above, FQI information from a base station indicates the quality of a particular frame that was received by the base station. By receiving FQI information from all base stations in soft handoff with the remote unit, selector 207 receives information on how well each base station in soft handoff with the remote unit received the frame.

Continuing, at step 703, selector 207 determines first FQI for the frame received from switch 204. At step 705 selector 207 determines a base station that has the best FQI for the frame. At step 707 selector 207 compares the best FQI to a threshold and determines if the best FQI is above a threshold. In the preferred embodiment of the present invention it is anticipated that situations arise where all frames received by the base stations in soft handoff with a remote unit will have a poor FQI. In these situations it is desirable to have no frame passed to switch 101 (provided it is not needed). Therefore, if at step 707, selector 207 determines that the best FQI is not above the threshold, then the logic flow simply returns to step 701, with no frame being passed to switch 101. However, if at step 707 it is determined that the best FQI is above the threshold, then the logic flow continues to step 709 where selector determines if the first FQI (received by the anchor base station) is the best FQI and if so, the logic flow continues to step 711 where the frame received by selector 207 is passed (in packet form) to switch 101. If, however, it is determined that the best FQI is not the first FQI, then the logic flow continues to step 713 where a FORWARD\_FRAME message is transmitted to the base station having the best FQI.

FIG. 8 is a flow chart showing operation of the frame-forwarding circuitry of FIG. 2 in accordance with the preferred embodiment of the present invention. The logic flow begins at step 801 where frame-forwarding circuitry 211 receives a frame (received from transceiver 203) from a particular call from switch 204. Next, at step 803 frame-forwarding circuitry 211 determines if a FORWARD\_FRAME message has been received indicating that the frame for the particular call should be forwarded to switch 101. If at step 803 it is determined that a FORWARD\_FRAME message has been received, then the logic flow continues to step 805 where the message is analyzed to determine address information, and at step 807 the frame is forwarded to the address indicated in the FORWARD\_FRAME message.

Returning to step 803, if it is determined that a FORWARD\_FRAME message has not been received, then the logic flow continues to step 809 where an FQI is determined for the frame. Next, at step 811 the FQI is transmitted to the anchoring base station.

FIG. 9 is a block diagram of the switch of FIG. 1 in accordance with the preferred embodiment of the present invention. In the preferred embodiment of the present invention switch 101 performs distribution functions by distributing packets to base stations that were most recently heard from. More particularly, as gateway 115 provides frames to switch 101, switch 101 distributes the frames to all base stations in communication with remote unit 113. In order to determine the plurality of base stations requiring the frames, an identification of base stations (on a per-call basis) currently backhauling data to switch 101 for the call is maintained. Switch 101 then distributes frames received from gateway 115 to those base stations currently providing uplink frames to switch 101 for the particular call. Unlike prior-art methods of distribution, in the preferred embodiment of the present invention base stations involved in a particular call do not need to identify themselves. Switch 101 "remembers" the base stations providing uplink frames for an identified call, and distributes downlink frames for the call to those base stations. Switch 101 comprises logic unit 905, buffer 907, timer 909, and routing function 911. Operation of switch 101 in accordance with the preferred embodiment of the present invention occurs as described in FIG. 10.

The logic flow begins at step 1001 where packets from base stations in communication with remote unit 113 are received. As described above, during communication with remote unit 113, frames received from remote unit 113 by base stations 103-107 are assigned a frame-quality indicator (FQI) by the base stations. For non-anchoring base stations 105-107 an FQI for the frames received is continuously backhailed to switch 101 via the FQI\_SIDEHAUL message. Additionally, once the anchoring base station determines a base station with the best FQI for a particular frame, the anchoring base station sends a FORWARD\_FRAME message to switch 101, to be routed to the base station with the best FQI. At step 1003 logic unit 905 determines if messaging has been received from a base station. In the preferred embodiment of the present invention logic unit 905 determines if either a FORWARD\_FRAME message or a FQI\_SIDEHAUL message has been received by switch 101, however, in alternate embodiments of the present invention, other messages may be utilized without varying from the scope of the invention. If a message has been received by switch 101 an entry in buffer 907 is made (step 1005). In particular, at step 1005 logic unit 905 enters the base call identification, station identification, and time for the particular message within buffer 907. The logic flow

continues to step 1007. If, at step 1003, it is determined that neither a FORWARD\_FRAME message or a FQI\_SIDEHAUL message has been received by switch 101, then the logic flow simply continues to step 1007. At step 1007 logic unit 905 determines a current time and eliminates those entries from buffer 907 that have been existing on buffer 907 for greater than a predetermined amount of time (e.g., 140 ms (alternatively based on network conditions)). In particular, logic unit 905 determines the time stored on buffer 907 for the particular entry, compares the time stored with a current time, and erases all entries older than a predetermined age.

At step 1009 logic unit 905 receives downlink packets for distribution and determines a call identification for the packet. At step 1011, logic unit 905 checks the contents of buffer 907 to determine all of the entries corresponding to the particular call identification. In other words, at step 1011 logic unit 905 identifies a plurality of base stations currently providing uplink data for an identified call. At step 1013, logic unit 905 routes the packets to routing function 911 for distribution to those identified base stations existing on buffer 907, having a similar call identification (i.e., in soft handoff with a similar remote unit). The logic flow then returns to step 1001.

While the invention has been particularly shown and described with reference to a particular embodiment, it will be understood by those skilled in the art that various changes in form and details may be made therein without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention. For example, although selection functionality takes place within a base station, one of ordinary skill in the art will recognize that selection in accordance with the preferred embodiment of the present invention may occur in other network elements (e.g., switch 101) without varying from the scope of the invention. In the situation where other network elements are performing selection, all base stations will forward FQI bits to the network element, and that the network element will transmit FORWARD\_FRAME messages to base stations having the best FQI. It is intended that such changes come within the scope of the following claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A method for identifying base stations for distribution of downlink data within a communication system, the method comprising the steps of:

- receiving, from a base station, a first packet that is to be routed to a selection function;
- determining a call identification and a base station identification from the first packet;

determining a current time the first packet was received; storing the call identification, the base station identification, and the current time the first packet was received in a buffer;

receiving a second packet that is to be distributed to a plurality of base stations involved in a call; analyzing the buffer to determine base stations existing on the buffer identified with the call; and distributing the second packet to the base stations existing on the buffer identified with the call wherein base stations existing on the buffer are those who have transmitted packets to the distribution function within a predetermined time period.

2. The method of claim 1 wherein the step of receiving, from the base station, the first packet comprises the step of receiving, from the base station a first backhauled packet.

3. The method of claim 1 further comprising the step of eliminating base stations from the buffer that have been existing on the buffer for greater than a predetermined amount of time.

4. An apparatus for performing distribution in a communication system, the apparatus comprising:

- a logic unit having a first packet received from a base station as an input and outputting a call identification, a base station identification from the first packet, and a time the first packet was received;
- a buffer storing the call identification, base station identification from the first packet, and the time the first packet was received; and
- a routing function having a second packet as an input and an output comprising the second packet, wherein the second packet is output to a plurality of base stations that are determined based on a content of the buffer wherein base stations existing on the buffer are those who have transmitted packets to the distribution function within a predetermined time period.

5. The apparatus of claim 4 wherein the received first packet comprises a packet that is to be routed to a selection function.

6. The apparatus of claim 4 wherein the second packet comprises a packet that is to be distributed to a plurality of base stations in soft handoff with a call.

7. The apparatus of claim 4 wherein the plurality of base stations are in soft handoff with a remote unit.

8. The apparatus of claim 4 wherein the first packet is a backhauled packet.

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